Strange Objects which Should Not Exist

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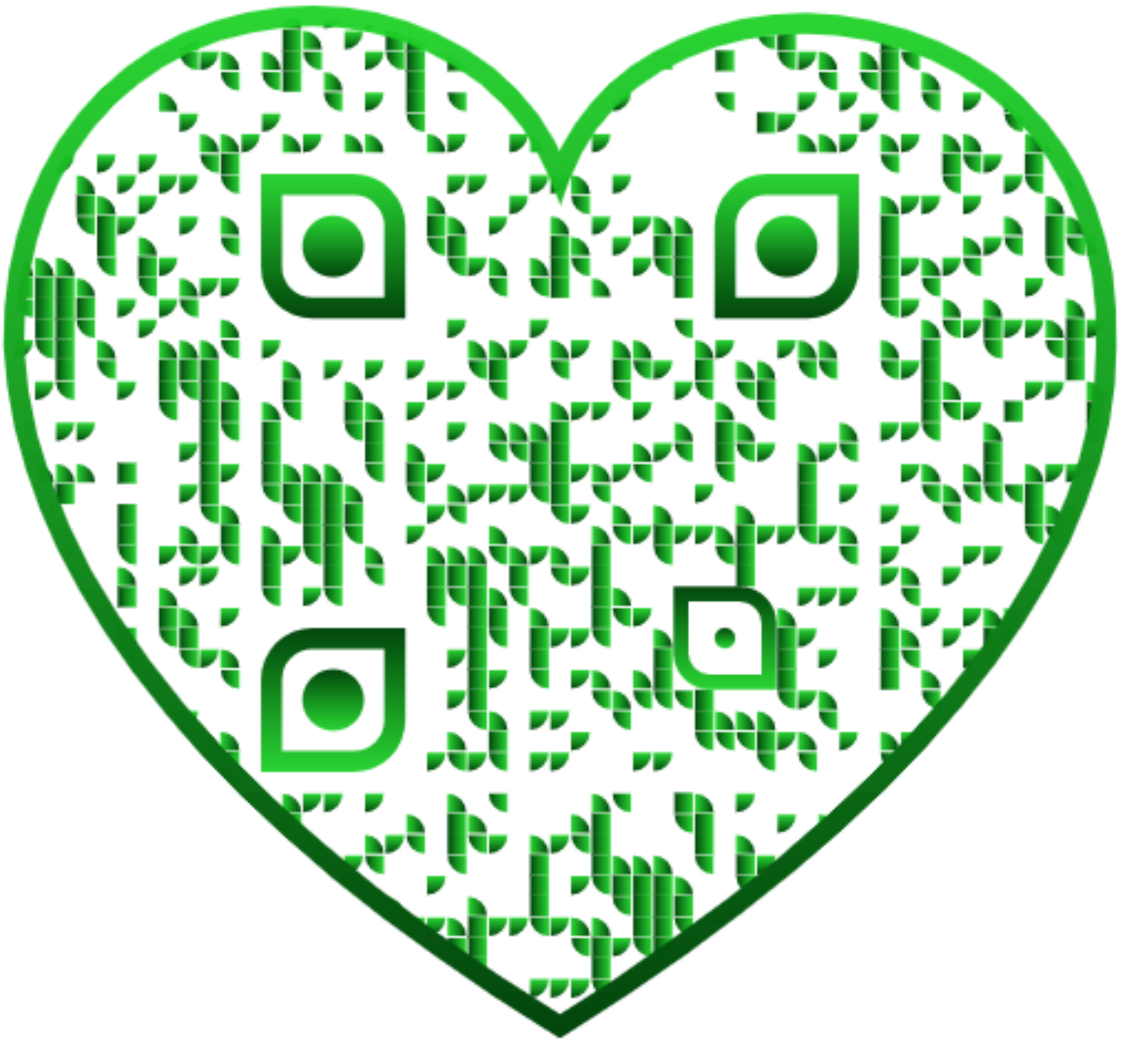

Strange Objects Which Should Not Exist

Many objects have been found from the deep past which should not exist. We are talking about millions to hundreds of millions years ago.

The objects described in this book provide lots of evidence that they really originated in those ages. These things include metal containers and vases found in seams of coal, and spark plugs encased in rock which should not exist.

There are also ancient footprints of giants which were created before land animals are believed to have existed.

This information along with that from my previous books on ancient civilizations leads to the startling conclusion that an ancient race of giants existed in the distant past.

Learn more about what these objects are and how they all tie together to create a vision of an amazing past of civilization on Earth.

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1.0 Introduction

I recently wrote two books on ancient megalithic sites titled:

- Ancient and Prehistoric Civilizations
- Ancient and Prehistoric Civilizations-Book Two

I was surprised to find out from my research that the history of megalithic structures and ancient civilizations seems to go back to way before archeologists say human civilization existed. This is what the ruins described and evidence says.

One thing I didn't address in that book were the numerous anomalous objects also found all over the world. Objects which just don't fit into accepted paradigms about world history.

Many of these objects seem to be from even more ridiculous timeframes before mammals even are supposed to have existed on Earth. And I wonder how do the ruins and these ancient objects tie together?

So this is the exploration in this book. To first document these anomalous objects and then come up with some theories of how they could exist. Hope you enjoy the ride!

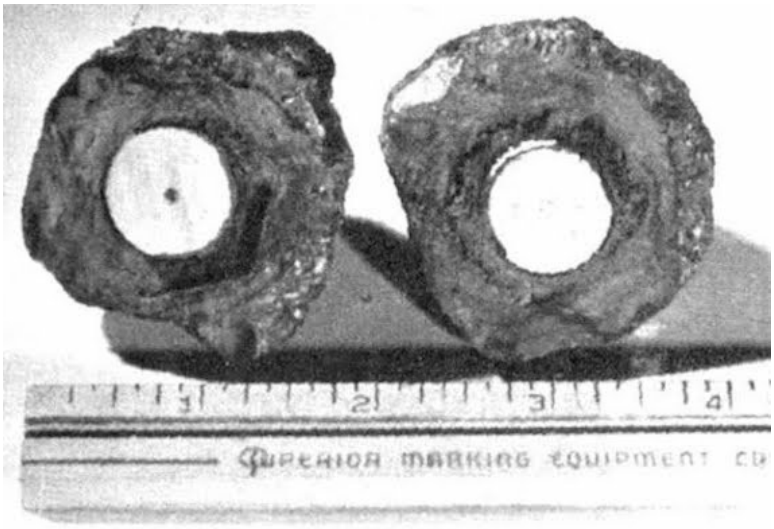
2.0 The Coso Artifact-500,000 Years Old

Section cut through the ‘Coso artifact’

The so-called ‘Coso Artifact’ was found on 13 February 1961, by Wallace Lane, Virginia Maxey and Mike Mikesell, who were looking for minerals to sell in their shop in Olancha, California. They were about nine kilometers (6 miles) north-east of Olancha, near the top of a peak about 1,300 m (4,300 feet) high.

The next day, while cutting through one of the geodes, Mikesell ruined a nearly new diamond saw blade. The explanation was soon found: instead of a cavity inside the supposed geode, there was a circular section of hard white material resembling porcelain. In the center of this was a 2 mm circle of bright magnetic metal. Around the porcelain was

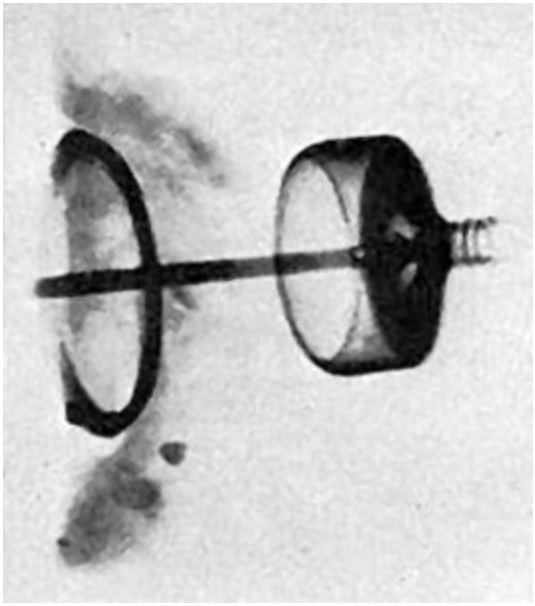
a layer of corroded copper and, outside that, a layer of mineral that was hexagonal in section.



The outer surface of the specimen was encrusted with fossil shells and two non-magnetic metal objects that appeared to be a nail and a washer.

A geologist informed the finders that the nodule had taken at least 500,000 years to form, but this informal analysis was never published. Later, the creationist geologist Ron Calais (who worked as researcher for mystery-monger Brad Steiger) examined the object and took photographs and X-radiographs of it. The X-rays showed that there was still more of interest embedded inside the ‘geode’, including a tiny metallic helix at its upper end and a metal, presumably

copper, sheath covering the porcelain cylinder in the other half of the rock.



Radiograph of one half of the ‘Coso artifact’

Unfortunately, the location of the artefact is no longer known and Wallace Lane, who seems to be its last known owner, is thought to have died, so a modern re-examination cannot be performed on it.

The discoverers seem to have been ambivalent about the object: Mrs Maxey is quoted as saying that it might be “something that lay in a mud bed, then got baked and hardened by the sun… Or else it is an instrument as old as legendary Mu or Atlantis”. Their later attempt to sell it for $25,000 suggests, though, that they believed it was unusual

and in some way important, as does their careful control over who was allowed to see it, let alone handle it.

Paul Willis, the editor of INFO Journal, suggested that that it might have been a spark plug, although some features, such as the metallic helix, puzzled proponents of this hypothesis and led some to speculate that it might have been some type of communications device. Some creationists and others have presented the ‘Coso Artifact’ as evidence for advanced technology in ancient civilizations.

Possible Problems…

The whole story has a plausible explanation. First of all, the object was not a geode. Geodes have very precise characteristics – a thin outer shell of dense chalcedonic silica, and a layer of quartz crystals internally – which the ‘Coso Artifact’ does not possess. The material was described by one of the discoverers as hardened clay that had picked up pebbles, a nail and a washer, with a hardness of 3 on the Mohs scale, much softer than a geode. Secondly, the resemblance of the object embedded within it to a spark plug is a vital clue. Far from being evidence for internal combustion engines in the remote past, research by Pierre Stromberg and Paul Heinrich of the Pacific Northwest

Skeptics has shown that it can in fact be identified with a spark plug manufactured by Champion in the 1920s.

On the other hand, the pictures certainly look like rock encasing the spark plug.

3.0 An Ancient Figurine-2 Million Years Old

Another truly bizarre historic discovery was made near Nampa, in Idaho, the United States in 1889 by workers who were in the process of digging a water well. The project necessitated drilling equipment, and at a depth of 300 feet under the earth a very strange object was spat forth from the steam pump of the machine, regurgitated up from the subterranean depths. There lying upon the ground was a miniature, brown figurine of some sort, which upon examination seemed to be made of some sort of clay. The figure had come up with a myriad of chunks and balls of the same material, and it was all coated with what was believed to be iron oxide. What was truly remarkable about the figurine was that it was a very skillfully carved likeness of what seemed to be a human woman, striking in its detail, including even faint markings that might be meant to represent clothing and jewelry. George Frederick Wright, a geologist at the Boston Society of Natural History, would later describe its discovery and the figure itself:

The record of the well shows that they had penetrated first about fifty feet of soil, then about fifteen feet of basalt, and afterwards passed through alternate beds of clay and quicksand, down to a depth of about three hundred feet when the sand pump began to bring up numerous clay balls, some of them more than two inches in diameter, densely coated with iron oxide. There is no ground to question the fact that this image came up in the sand pump from the depth reported. The object is about an inch and a half long, and remarkable for the perfection with which it represents the human form. It was a female

figure, and had the lifelike lineaments in the parts which were finished that would do credit to the classic centers of art.

The Nampa Figurine

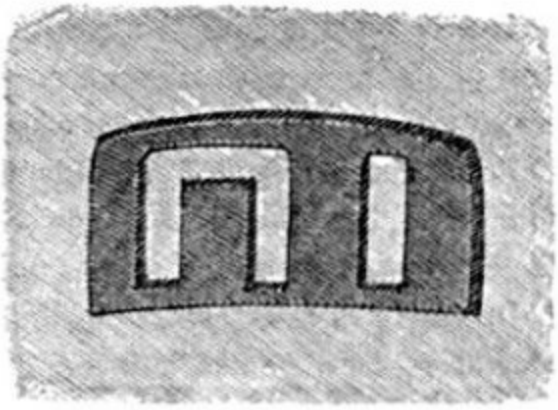
The thing is, how did it get into that strata deep down in the earth? The mysterious figurine was sent to be studied, and was found to have quartz grains that had been cemented by iron molecules, hinting at a vast age, and the rock where it was found was estimated to be around 2 million years old. This is obviously strange considering that this was the age of Homo habilis and Homo erectus, and these human ancestors at this point in time were not making detailed clay figurines, and even if they were why should it resemble in any way at all a modern human woman complete with clothing and jewelry? The so-called Nampa Figurine has of course been used to challenge current theories of human evolution and migration, with one researcher and

author of The Hidden History of the Human Race, Michael Cremo, writing of it:

Other than Homo sapiens, no hominid is known to have fashioned works of art like the Nampa figurine. The evidence therefore suggests that humans of the modern type were living in America at the Plio-Pleistocene age which dates about 2 million years ago. According to current Darwinian theories of evolution, figurines like the Idaho image are made only by humans of the modern type, who came into existence only about 200,000 years ago.

It is a far-out theory indeed, and there have been other ideas as well, such as that this was dropped off by a time traveler or that it was, of course, aliens. However, skeptics have pointed out that the figurine may be more modern than it seems, and may have been lying on the surface before drilling even began, or that it was even an intentionally crafted hoax. Nevertheless, much controversy and debate has surrounded the Nampa Figurine, and its origins remain wreathed in mystery and lost to time.

4.0 Letters Inside Marble-8 Million Years Old



Letter-like shapes seen in marble from the Henderson Quarry at Norristown (Pennsylvania, USA)

In November 1829, workers at the Henderson Quarry near Norristown, 17 km (12 miles) north-west of Philadelphia (Pennsylvania, USA), cut a block from a layer of marble found at a depth of 18-21 m (60-70 feet) and estimated to be around eight million years old. While sawing through the block, workmen at the Savage Sawmill spotted a rectangular indentation, about 38 mm (1½ inches) wide by 16 mm (⅝ inch) high, with two raised characters inside it, one of which was said to resemble the Greek letters pi and iota (ΠΙ) (some accounts reverse the letters and make them IU) (Browne 1831, 361). Norristown has long been known for its marble and limestone, the latter being quarried commercially as early as the 1690s.

It is difficult to know what this is meant to demonstrate. Does the discovery mean that someone was writing using the Greek alphabet (or, if we reverse the figures, the modern Latin alphabet) eight million years ago? If so, how did the ‘letters’ come to be encased inside a block of marble? Whilst Greek inscriptions (or any other type) may easily be made on the surface of a marble block, it is impossible to inscribe inside marble, which is what this discovery would demand if we are to accept it as part of a writing system. This phenomenon is known as a simulacrum: something in nature that happens to resemble something else with meaning to the observer.

5.0 Mortar and Pestal-33 to 55 Million Years Old

Mortar and pestle from Table Mountain, Tuolomne (California, USA)

In 1877, a Mr John H Neale, superintendent of the Montezuma Tunnel Company, was engaged in building a tunnel through Table Mountain, Tuolumne County (California, USA). The tunnel was running through gravel, sealed by lava. Between about 425 and 457 m (1400-1500 feet) from the mouth of the tunnel and between 61 and 91 m (200-300 feet) from the edge of the solid lava, a number of dark stone objects about 300 mm (one foot) long were reported to Mr Neale. Close by, he found a small bowl-like object between 75 and 101 mm (3-4 inches) in diameter; further exploration revealed a larger bowl-like object and a pestle-like object. They were all found in the gravel within 300 mm of the underlying solid bedrock. The gravels through which the

tunnel was dug were estimated as being between 33 and 55 million years old, so objects found in situ within them ought to have been contemporaneous. Some years earlier, in 1857, a fragment of human skull was found close to mastodon remains, while a complete human skeleton discovered even earlier had been associated with similar material; they were thought to be evidence for Miocene humans.

It is fortunate that two original statements by those involved in this discovery have been preserved. One is by John H Neale himself and is dated Sonora, August 2, 1890, which is thirteen years after the original discovery:

> In 1877 Mr. J. H. Neale was superintendent of the Montezuma Tunnel Company, and ran the Montezuma tunnel into the gravel underlying the lava of Table Mountain, Tuolumne County. The mouth of the tunnel is near the road which leads in a southerly direction from the Rawhide Camp, and about three miles from that place. The mouth is approximately 1,200 feet from the present edge of the solid lava cap of the mountain. The course of the tunnel is a little north of east. At a distance of between 1400 and 1500 feet from the mouth of the tunnel, or of between 200 and 300 feet beyond the edge of the solid lava, Mr. Neale saw several spear-heads, of some dark rock and nearly one foot in

length. On exploring further, he himself found a small mortar three or four inches in diameter and of irregular shape. This was discovered within a foot or two of the spear-heads. He then found a large well-formed pestle, now the property of Dr. R. I. Bromley, and near by a large and very regular mortar, also at present the property of Dr. Bromley.

All of these relics were found the same afternoon, and were within a few feet of one another and close to the bed-rock, perhaps within a foot of it.

Mr. Neale declares it utterly impossible that these relics can have reached the position in which they were found excepting at the time the gravel was deposited, and before the lava cap formed. There was not the slightest trace of any disturbance of the mass or of any natural fissure into it by which access could have been obtained either there or in the neighborhood.

And Mr. J. H. Neale declares upon his oath that the foregoing statement is in every respect true.
(Signed) John H. Neale

The second statement is by Professor W H Holmes, taken from an interview with Mr Neale:

One of the miners coming out to lunch at noon brought with him to the superintendent's office a stone mortar and a broken pestle which he said had been dug up in the deepest part of the tunnel, some 1500 feet from the mouth of the mine. Mr. Neale advised him on returning to work to look out for other utensils in the same place, and agreeable to his expectations two others were secured, a small ovoid mortar, 5 or 6 inches in diameter, and a flattish mortar or dish, 7 or 8 inches in diameter. These have since been lost to sight. On another occasion a lot of obsidian blades, or spear-heads, eleven in number and averaging 10 inches in length, were brought to him by workmen from the mine. They had been found in what Mr. Neale called a 'side channel,' that is, the bed of a branch of the main Tertiary stream about a thousand feet in from the mouth of the tunnel, and 200 or 300 feet vertically from the surface of the mountain slope. These measurements were given as estimates only, but at the same time they were, he felt sure, not far wrong. Four or five of the specimens he gave to Mr. C. D. Voy, the collector. The others also had been given away but all trace of them had been lost. Mr. Neale spoke enthusiastically of the size and perfection of these implements, and as he spoke drew outlines of long notched blades in the dust at our feet. Some

had one notch, some had two notches, and others were plain leaf-shaped blades.

Desiring to find out more concerning these objects, he went on to say, he showed them to the Indians who chanced to be present, but, strangely enough, they expressed great fear of them, refusing to touch them or even speak about them; but finally, when asked whether they had any idea whence they came, said they had seen such implements far away in the mountains, but declined to speak of the place further or to undertake to procure others.

These accounts are quoted in a paper by William J Sinclair, “Recent investigations bearing on the question of the occurrence of Neocene man in the auriferous gravels of the Sierra Nevada”, published in University of California Publications in American Archaeology and Ethnology, volume 7 number 2 (1908), pages 108-131. After a careful review of the evidence to date, Professor Sinclair concludes that a “review of the evidence favoring the presence of the remains of man in the auriferous gravels, compels one to regard it as insufficient to establish the fact. On the preceding pages, it has been shown either that there have been abundant opportunities for the relics in question to be mixed with the gravels accidentally, or that the geological conditions

at the localities are such as to render it improbable that the implements and bones have been associated in the gravels to the extent supposed".

There is really little to add to Professor Sinclair's conclusions. The objects – if genuinely found inside the mine – were identical to those of recent date found outside it; this argues strongly in favor of their recent manufacture ('recent' in this context meaning in the past ten thousand years or so!). The use of a rock found higher up the mountain to manufacture these objects shows that it must have existed before the artefacts; if they were really buried beneath it, they must have been introduced by some means, such as tunneling.

The story of the discovery is by no means as robust as its supporters would wish. Mr Neale's memory of events thirteen years previously may have been flawed; he may have been the victim of a hoax; he may have been the hoaxer (although this seems unlikely). All in all, this is not good evidence for the antiquity of humans in North America.

6.0 The Saltsburg Cube-60 Million Years Old

The Saltsburg Cube (sometimes referred to as the Wolfsegg Iron) after the quarry in which it was found) is an archeological oddity. The story starts in 1855 when a workman named Reidl at the Braun Iron Foundry in Schondorf, Austria, broke open a large block of lignite coal (otherwise known as "Brown Coal") which was destined for the factory's furnace. He was surprised to find embedded in the coal an artificial-looking object.

The term cube is somewhat misleading. People often picture the object as a square box with flat edges that looks like it came out of a machine. It doesn't look like this at all. The object, which is about 2 ½ inches (67mm) wide and high and 2 inches (47mm) thick is not a rectangular box. It is rounded with a surface of bumps and pits. Around the edge of its smallest dimension runs an indentation, or groove, which is the object's most notable feature.

Even though it is not a cube, the object does look like it might have been artificially made and if so, it presents a conundrum. The chunk of coal it was taken from came from a seam of Tertiary lignite from a quarry at Wolfsegg am Hausruck, Austria, that was laid more than 60 million years ago when the dinosaurs ruled the earth. The coal started as peat (decaying plant matter that was buried and compressed by geologic forces eventually turning it into rock). How in the world would a man-made object wind up buried in stone many millions of years before the rise of modern man?

Meteorite?

Reidl turned the object over to Isidor Braun, the foundry's owner. Braun's son then took the artifact to the Heimathaus Museum in Vöcklabruck to have an expert examine it. The next year, mining engineer Adolf Gurlt, a professor of geology at the University of Bonn, took a close look at it. He noted that it was coated with a thin layer of rust, was made of iron, and had a specific gravity of 7.75. Finally, he pronounced it a meteorite.

But what was a meteorite from space doing in a chunk of coal? Researchers at this point found this so strange that articles about the object appeared in Nature, a British scientific magazine, in November, 1886, and the next year in L'Astronomie, a French astronomy journal.

An example of lignite "brown coal" from a mine in Bulgaria. (Courtesy Edal CC BY-SA 3.0)

Gurlt's conclusion that the object was a meteorite was unchallenged for many years until 1966 when the Vienna Naturhistorisches Museum used electron beam microanalysis to figure out exactly what the object was made of. The analysis showed most of the "cube" was iron. This does make sense with the extraterrestrial origin theory as about 5% of

all meteorites are made of iron. However, those iron meteorites always come with other substances mixed in: usually traces of nickel, chromium or cobalt. The lack of these in the Saltsburg Cube make it seem unlikely that it came from space.

Out of Place Artifact?

So where did it come from? Many people have suggested that this chunk of iron is an out-of-place artifact (OOPArt) perhaps left by ancient astronauts from a different planet when they visited earth millions of years ago. However, it is likely there is a more pedestrian explanation.

When the cube was examined at the Vienna Naturhistorisches Museum, two of the scientists analyzing, Dr. Gero Kurat of the museum and Dr. Rudolf Grill of the Federal Geological Office in Vienna, suggested it was simply a piece of cast iron. In a later examination in 1973 by Hubert Mattlianer, it was concluded that the cube had been cast using the cire perdue (lost wax) method.

7.0 The Creator Map-100 Million Years Old

Discovered: 1999. In 1999, a professor at Bashkir State University in Russia named Alexander Chuvyrov made a remarkable archeological discovery. He was called to the house of Vladimir Krainov, who reported a strange slab buried in his backyard. Chuvyrov was instantly intrigued, as he had been searching for similar slabs that have been cited in various historical manuscripts. The slab was so heavy that it took over a week to unearth. The discovery was named the Dashka stone and later titled the Map of the Creator. The artifact is approximately 5 feet high, 3.5 feet wide, .5 feet thick, and weighs at least one ton. The stone was investigated and determined to be some sort of three-dimensional relief map of the Ural Region. Today's military uses similar maps to measure elevation and terrain. The

Dashka stone reportedly contains representations of civil engineering work, weirs, an irrigation system, and powerful dams. To date, the ancient technology used to make the map is unknown and extremely advanced.

The map also contains numerous inscriptions. At first, the scientists thought that it was an Old Chinese language, although it was later reported that the inscriptions were done in a hieroglyphic-syllabic language of unknown origin. A group of Russian and Chinese specialists in the fields of cartography, physics, mathematics, geology, chemistry, and Old Chinese language researched the artifact and were the ones that identified it as a map of Ural region, with rivers Belya, Ufimka, and Sutolka listed. Dating of the slab was reported to be over 100 million years old, but I couldn't find any reliable resources citing evidence of what type of test was used or the exact results. If the Map of the Creator is genuine then it would suggest the existence of an ancient highly developed civilization.
Researchers have claimed that a three-dimensional map of this order could have only been used for navigational purposes. Many websites claim that the slab is proof of ancient flight. Recent discoveries indicate that the slab is a piece of a larger artifact. The Dashka stone continues to undergo scientific testing and is not available for public viewing.

8.0 Ancient Modern Tools-300 Million Years Old

Workers at a stone quarry near Aix-en-Provence, France, in the 18th century came across a find that remains a mystery.

They dug down through layer upon layer of limestone. In a stratum of sand between the 11th and 12th layers, they found man-made objects that seemed to flout the commonly held timeline for human existence on Earth. The find was recorded in the American Journal of Science and Arts in 1820 by T. D. Porter, who was translating Count Bournon's work, "Mineralogy." The article is available online through the Internet Archive, a non-profit organization that makes digital copies of print works.

Though Porter did not give a an age for the objects based on their location, Roy Bainton wrote in his book "The Mammoth Book of

Unexplained Phenomena” that the surrounding limestone was dated at 300 million years old.

Porter quoted Bournon: “They found stumps of columns and fragments of stones half wrought, and the stone was exactly similar to that of the quarry. They found moreover coins, handles of hammers, and other tools or fragments of tools in wood. But that which principally commanded their attention, was a board about one inch thick and seven or eight feet long.”

This board was shaped the same as those used by the modern masons and quarry men. It seemed humans had been engaged in similar quarrying work—well before humans were thought to exist let alone use tools.

The wrought, and partially wrought, stones were unchanged, but all wooden instruments had turned into agate, a hard stone.

Porter continued: “Here then, (observes Count Bournon,) we have the traces of a work executed by the hand of man, placed at the depth of fifty feet, and covered with eleven beds of compact limestone. Everything tended to prove that this work had been executed upon the spot where the traces existed. The presence of man had then preceded the formation of this stone, and that very considerably since he was already arrived at such a degree of civilization that the arts were known to him, and that he wrought the stone and formed columns out of it?”

9.0 Mechanical Part-300 Million Years Old

How do you explain the discovery in Russia of a piece of a gear shift — a common machine part — embedded into a hunk of 300-million-year-old coal. Has this artifact been correctly identified? And if so, who could have made this thing? And for what purpose?
According to Komsomolskaya Pravda, a resident of Vladivostok — near the borders of China and North Korea — named Dmitry, recently noticed something odd about a hunk of coal he had obtained to heat his home during the winter.

A metallic-looking rail or rod was pressed into the coal, prompting Dmitry to contact biologist Valery Brier, in the seaside Primorye region.
Initial examination of the strange object led researchers to assert it looked “very much like a toothed metal rail, created artificially. It was like parts [that] are often used in microscopes, various technical and electronic devices,” wrote Komsomolskaya Pravda.

The piece of coal in question originated from the Chernogorodskiy mines of the Khakasis region. The Voice of Russia, an international Russian broadcasting service, reported that since the coal deposits in this region of the country can be dated to 300 million years ago, experts are suggesting that the odd piece of metal found in the coal must be that old as well.

The Voice of Russia also said, “When geologists broke the piece of coal in which the metal object was pressed into and spot-treated it with special chemical agents, it turned out the the metal detail was unusually light and soft. ... [It] was found to be composed of 98 percent aluminum and 2 percent magnesium,” which led to the implication that the metallic object was created artificially.

Another important property of the object that intrigued the researchers was “its distinctive shape, which was reminiscent of a modern tooth-wheel,” according to The Voice of Russia. “It is hard to imagine that an object could take [the] regular shape of a tooth-wheel with six identical ‘teeth’ naturally.”

But who created this seemingly metallic piece 300 million years ago, presumably when there were no humans walking the Earth? Even Komsomolskaya Pravda implied that this piece of metal has an alien origin.

One scientist, geologist Sharon Hill, who goes by the name “idoubtit,” says this entire story is “laughable.” Writing in Doubtful News.com, Hill insists “there are so many red flags, you should discard it entirely.”

Among the red flags Hill wonders about are, “Why is it not published in a journal? We have to accept the man’s word for it, where he found it

and how he discovered it? Why speculate on the alien origin of aluminum?”

Hill adds that “It’s not part of a gear. It’s a natural crystal formation I’d say. ... But as following the typical template for these stories, the extreme speculative and dramatic interpretation is hyped over any consideration of an actual explanation. That’s sad because it could be cool.”

The Voice of Russia says that Russian scientists won’t jump to conclusions and will run more tests on the metal object.

10.0 Ancient Screw-300 to 320 Million Years Old

On October 7, 1996, a group of researchers were participating in an expedition MAI-Kosmopoisk trying to find the fragments of a celestial body that fell in the Kaluga region, in western Russia.

What they did not expect to discover was an out-of-place artifact that until this day defies explanation.

When Dmitry Kurkov who discovered the stone removed the dirt from it, he saw a bolt embedded in the rock.

The screw, which is clearly visible in the head and nut, has a length of about cm and a diameter of about three millimeters.

Scientists initially thought that the screw was in a farm machine, but further examination revealed that the screw was firmly fixed in the rock.

X-ray studies also ruled out the possibility that it is a fossil crinoidea trunk, because its size is larger than the specimens of marine animals.

Geologists estimate that the age of the rock is 300-320 million years. Who left this baffling object on the Earth? Did this alien artifact belong to an unknown ancient civilization far more advanced than us?

About 300 million years ago the first land animals had yet to evolve into dinosaurs. There were no humans on our planet at that time. So how did it end up in a 300-million.year-old rock? Was the screw left by ancient aliens visiting Earth?

This finding has been studied intensively in various scientific institutions of Russia – from geologists, physicists, paleontologists, mineralogists and proved that the screw was in the sediment before it is mounted on a rock. All technicians who examined this artifact are convinced that the screw has been artificially constructed and not a product of a natural process.

It is not the first time millions of year old artifacts have been discovered. We have previously seen there are several other artifacts that strongly challenge the evolutionary scenario.

The screw found in the Kaluga region, is yet another puzzling artifact of unknown origin that cannot be explained by modern science.

Obviously, someone was walking the Earth millions of years ago, but these beings were not humans.

11.0 Iron Pot from Oklahoma-312 Million Years Old

According to the World Coal Association, the process responsible for the formation of coal began 360 to 290 million years ago. With this in mind, it would seem absolutely impossible for any human artifacts to be found within this ancient substance; but incredibly, many items have reportedly been found in such deposits, either buried inside the coal itself or found buried deep down within coal veins found in mines which have been tunneled out far beneath the Earth's surface. OOP Arts found in coal and stone are some of the strangest of unexplained artifacts.

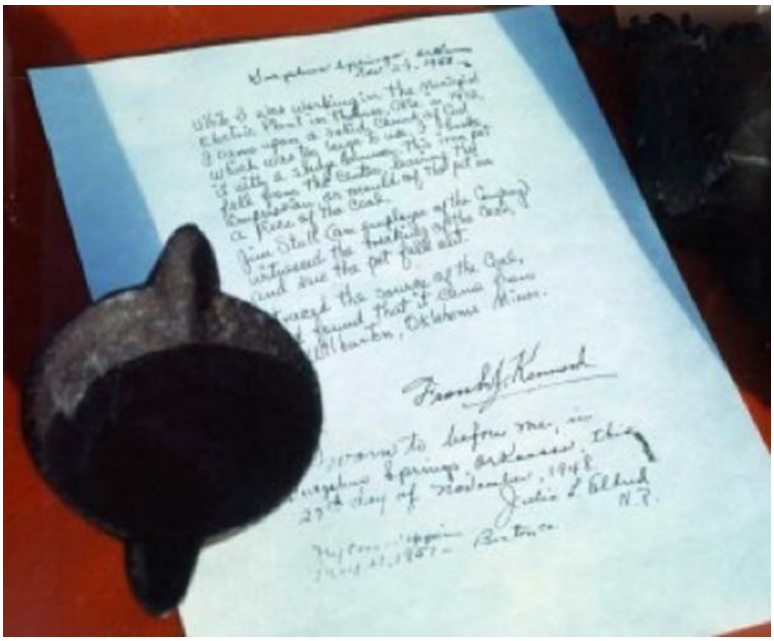
On June 11, 1891, an Illinois newspaper reported the unusual discovery of a modern artifact found embedded in a lump of coal that had originated from a South Illinois mine, which the Illinois State Geological Survey said had formed between 260 and 320 million years ago, at some time during the Carboniferous Period. The bizarre report printed in The Morrisonville Times went as follows:

‘The Out of Place Iron Pot in Oklahoma

A remarkable iron pot was allegedly found inside a large piece of coal in Oklahoma back in 1912, and is now being kept at the Creation Evidence Museum at Glen Rose, Texas. On January 10, 1949, a photograph of the iron cup was sent to Frank L. Marsh of Andrews University, in Michigan, by Robert Nordling who wrote, ‘I visited a friend’s museum in southern Missouri. Among his curios, he had the iron cup pictured on the enclosed snapshot.’

The iron cup had been displayed at the private museum along with the following signed affidavit made by Frank J. Kenwood in Sulphur Springs, Arkansas, on November 27, 1948:

‘While I was working in the Municipal Electric Plant in Thomas, Okla[homa], in 1912, I came upon a solid chunk of coal which was too large to use. I broke it with a sledge hammer. This iron pot fell from the center, leaving the impression or mould of the pot in the piece of coal. Jim Stall (an employee of the company) witnessed the breaking of the coal, and saw the pot fall out. I traced the source of the coal, and found that it came from the Wilburton, Oklahoma Mines.’



The iron pot OOPart found in coal with the affidavit. (Metallicman)

The Wilburton mine coal is about 312 million years old according to Robert O. Fay of the Oklahoma Geological Survey

12.0 Mysterious Bell-298 to 320 Million Years Old

The figure above is a photograph of the bell found in coal.

The Genesis Flood was an act of judgment, purposely sent to destroy the wicked civilization of Noah's day (Genesis 6:5–7). It could well be that the entire inhabited region of the early earth (likely a single continent at the time) was resurfaced and all traces of human activity wiped clean or buried under masses of sedimentary rock. Therefore, it should not seem strange that we find almost no trace of the civilization of long-lived patriarchs mentioned in the beginning of Genesis.

In his classic article entitled Where are All the Human Fossils? Snelling (1991) reviewed flood realities like human

mobility, the destructive power of the flood waters, and differential suspension. Then he wrote: When we take all these factors into account, it would seem unlikely that many of the people present at the time the Flood waters came could have ended up being fossilized. Even if a handful, perhaps a few thousand, were preserved, when such a small number is distributed through the vast volume of Flood sediments, the chances of one being found at the surface are mathematically very, very low, let alone of being found by a professional scientist who could recognize its significance and document it properly.

There have been many promising stories about the discovery of pre-Flood giant skeletons, antediluvian artifacts, and even the ark itself. Typically, the end result of these stories is disappointment. So it is important to employ caution and objectivity regarding such claims. It is easy, even for trained scientists, to make observational mistakes, or to jump to conclusions too quickly when presenting a dramatic find to bolster their own arguments.

The historical accuracy of God's Word has been demonstrated many times, and Christians do not need artifacts to substantiate their faith.

The Bible says, “So then faith cometh by hearing, and hearing by the word of God” (Romans 10:17). Nonetheless, it is intriguing to investigate an archaic implement that might provide clues about the world before the Flood. We seek to glorify God by harmonizing the revealed truth of Genesis with appropriate scientific research, seeking to understand His original creation.

Newton Anderson and the bell

One such discovery worthy of further study is that of a bell which was found imbedded in a lump of coal by Newton Richard Anderson. The circumstances surrounding this event and subsequent investigations of the bell by various entities are described herein, based primarily on a recorded interview of Mr. Anderson on January 20, 2007, and a phone conversation May 19, 2013.

In 1944, as a ten-year-old boy, Anderson’s task was to keep the coal furnace stoked at his home in Buckhannon, West Virginia. One evening he went into the basement to refuel the furnace and carried a particularly large lump of coal on his shovel. As he carried the loaded shovel, it wobbled and the coal fell onto the floor, breaking the lump in two. A slender metallic object was revealed, protruding from one of the

broken halves. Newton set aside the piece with the curious object and placed the remainder into the furnace. Over the next couple of days the boy extracted a small bell from the coal, first by whacking it with a croquet mallet and then by cleaning it with lye and a scrub brush. Unfortunately he scoured all the coal off the intriguing artifact! But his parents and others witnessed the bell that he brought up from the basement and it became an object of conversation, residing on an old secretary desk shelf.

Eventually the “bell found in coal” became somewhat famous, being featured in creationist and apologetics books (see for example Sharbaugh, 1997). An evangelistic tract was made that presented the bell as indisputable proof of the worldwide deluge. Ripley’s “Believe it or Not” found out about the bell and sent a representative to investigate. Anderson was interviewed and the bell was prominently featured in the 1992 CBS docudrama production called Ancient Secrets of the Bible. Creationist books and articles continue to describe this mysterious bell, touting it as a genuine antediluvian artifact (see for example Morris, 2008). The bell was even displayed at the San Diego Museum of Natural History for a couple of years, and they made an offer to purchase it.

West Virginia coal

In the 1940's a neighbor named Carl Hoylman delivered coal to the Anderson household. He negotiated with landowners to extract the coal, mined it, sold it, and delivered it. The bituminous coal found in West Virginia's Upshur County is dated as Carboniferous Period and Pennsylvanian Epoch, which is supposed to have lasted from roughly 323 to 298 million years ago (Anonymous, 1997). Obviously, a discovery like that of the bell would present a serious problem for the evolutionary timescales. How is it possible that a bronze bell could be found in coal that was formed before the dinosaurs had even evolved?

The coal that is mined at the southern end of WV, near the Kentucky and Pennsylvania borders is anthracite, which is very hard and the highest in quality, having a shiny black appearance. But 90% of WV coal is bituminous, which is softer and flat black in appearance. Yet another type of WV coal is lignite, an even softer, brown coal with less carbon content. Anderson declared that he wouldn't have even tried to burn the lump if it was brown. They probably would have thrown it away. Thus, the bell was most likely found in a lump of black coal, probably bituminous

<u>Analysis of the bell</u>

Front and back view of the bell's figurine.

In the 1963–1964 timeframe, a man named Boris Bilas took the bell to the geology department at the University of Delaware at Wilmington, where it was studied and then returned. They confirmed that the bell was handmade. Anderson eventually moved to Florida and became a chemistry teacher. In 1973 he attended a presentation by Dr. John Morris of the Institute for Creation Research and brought the bell to John's attention. Morris analyzed the artifact in the lab at the University of Oklahoma. He subsequently wrote (Morris, 2010), "Nuclear Activation Analysis determined it to be primarily of bronze with a curious admixture of zinc. A micro probe showed no residual traces of coal."

The fact that the bell's metallurgical fingerprint is odd should not be surprising if, indeed, the bell is from pre-Flood times. It would not necessarily be expected to match any mix of known, post-Flood metal workings. The clapper inside the bell is composed of iron and it still rings beautifully. Genesis 4:22 states that Tubal-Cain was "an instructor of every artificer in brass and iron…" These then were two of the metals with which craftsmen worked in the pre-Flood economy.

The figure atop the bell

(Yes-there seem to be two bells from the pictures of the shaft)

Anderson spent a great deal of time researching the demon-like figure positioned atop the bell, sending inquiries to multiple universities. He discovered similarities to Pazuzu, the Babylonian Demon of the Southwest Wind, and the Hindu deity Garuda. Both the Babylonian Demon and the bell figurine have a telltale horn on their heads (partially broken off on the bell). Their narrow faces are eerily alike. Garuda (a beaked, flying god) is sometimes depicted on top of bells, as is the Egyptian winged goddess Isis.

The wings and kneeling posture of the bell figurine are typical of the Garuda. Certain worship seems to take on similar

forms in various cultures (like the Venus figures from disparate lost cultures and the ancient fascination with pyramids), which doesn't necessitate that they were culturally related. Perhaps a spirit being (maybe even named "Pazuzu" or "Garuda") was worshiped by a pre-Flood cult. After the earth's populations began to grow again, this same spirit could have inspired similar religious worship in the Orient during more recent times.

Critics of the bell artifact have seized on the similarity to Garuda bells to suggest that the Anderson bell is of modern origin. A typical argument along these lines is presented by Hudson (2010). He argues that the bell is a Garuda bell, made of brass that could have come from pieces of scrap metal remanufactured by an artisan in India or elsewhere in Asia. He goes on to say: "All we have is the testimony of one person who says he found the bell when he was ten years old (over 60 years before he took the polygraph test). Polygraph tests are unreliable because they only tell us if someone thinks they are lying and there is no doubt that Mr [sic]
Anderson believes he is telling the truth.

Another intriguing possibility is that the bell appeared to be in coal but was actually in a concretion of coal slurry and coal

lumps hardened over time so that it appeared to be inside a contiguous lump of coal." Hudson presents a far-fetched scenario in which someone carried a Garuda bell from the Far East up into the mountains of West Virginia. Then it was accidentally dropped onto an exposed vein of coal, such that a coal slurry would quickly gather around it (before it could be contaminated with dirt, leaves, and such). A coal slurry consists of coal dust, particles, and water that is typically a by-product of coal mining. The slurry then completely buried the bell and eventually dried, hardening into a pure coal concretion that appeared to be a solid lump of coal when it was later mined!

Anderson responded to this hypothesis by reminding me that the bell was not found in lignite (soft, brown coal), but came from a block of hard, black coal. Moreover, he was unaware of anyone in his community that was Hindu, of Indian descent, or had traveled to the Far East and returned with any artifacts.

Discovering the mine

Not very long ago I had the opportunity to speak for a series of creation meetings in Clarksburg, WV. As might be expected, there was considerable interest from the audience

when I discussed the Genesis Flood and presented the bell found in coal. A local realtor agreed to assist in identifying the location of the actual mine from which the bell-containing coal would have been mined. It is important to note that there were two primary types of coal mining procedures common in the area during the 1940's, surface mining and underground mining. If the coal seam was close to the surface (typically a flat topography), the dirt and rock overburden could be easily stripped away and the coal harvested. If the vein ran into a hillside, then a shaft was dug into the ground to follow the coal seam and mine it out.

After considerable research into property records and walking lots, the realtor was able to find the location of Carl Hoylman's dilapidated old mine and even the remnants of his decaying coal wagon. This particular mine location tapped into coal from the Redstone Coal Seam, which is clearly composed of bituminous coal (USGS, n.d.). It is often found underground at depths of 100 feet. This information is helpful in testing the viability of Hudson's scenario (Hudson, 2010).

If the coal had been mined on the surface, then it would be slightly more reasonable that the bell might have fallen into an exposed coal seam. But the reality is that the mine was far underground, making the critic's just-so story a

combination of whopping unlikelihood stacked upon impossibility! How is it possible for an artifact to fall into an underground coal seam, there to be encased in a slurry such that it becomes part of a large block of solid, black coal?

Bronze implements could easily survive for the roughly 4,000 years from the Flood to the present. Moreover, one can speculate that when civilization came to an end in the Flood, one of the bells made prior to the Flood was buried with a floating mass of vegetative debris that would later become WV coal, and finally end up, thousands of years later, in Newt Anderson's coal bin.

13.0 Gold Thread-320 to 360 Million Years Old

Gold thread from Rutherford Mill (UK)

A ‘gold thread’ was reported in The Times of 22 June 1844 as having been found by quarrymen. According to the account, a few days earlier, the thread was found in a quarry close to Rutherford Mill (Raxton, Borders Region, Scotland) embedded in the rock at a depth of eight feet (1.8 m). The local rock is of Early Carboniferous date (360-320 million years old). The source of the story seems to have been The Kelso Chronicle, a newspaper local to the discovery, which had been sent the piece of thread.

Like all of these nineteenth-century stories, the details are purely anecdotal; there is no supporting evidence that the thread was really found by the workmen, no description of the thread is given and there is no means of knowing the circumstances of the discovery. How securely “embedded” was the thread? How long was it? How was the rock being quarried? Without answers to questions such as these, this anecdote remains precisely that: a tale with no supporting evidence that is difficult to take as serious evidence. And evidence for what? Those who use this type of curiosity often have vague agendas, which may include attempts to undermine our understanding of geological chronology,

evidence that humanity has existed on earth for much longer than is usually believed, as evidence for alien visitors and so on.

14.0 The London Hammer-400 to 500 Million Years Old

Curious as to why there should be this length of wood sticking out of a rock in the middle of nowhere, Max took it home and went about breaking the rock open. After breaking pieces of the rock away with a hammer and chisel, the couple were startled to see that the wood appeared to be the remnants of a handle of some sort of metal hammer head firmly encased within the rock. This is quite odd enough as it is, but it would get even stranger still when they took the unusual finding to a museum and the rock itself was found to be more than 400 million years old, and the head of the hammer itself was estimated at perhaps 500 million years old, with parts of its handle having supposedly begun to turn to coal over the eons as a testament to its vast age. Yet the object was obviously artificial, perfectly formed and the head possessing iron with a purity that could not occur in nature, unmistakably a hammer. How could this be?

The discovery was baffling, as of course there could not have been anyone around to fashion such a hammer so long ago, so was this the work of aliens, time travelers, or what? Creationists were certainly quick to jump on the discovery as well, and speculation soared. However, in the end although it is certainly odd, there is likely a more rational explanation. The problem is that the type of rock the hammer was found in, ancient limestone, is soft and could have been soluble and malleable enough to mold and form a concretion around the object over time under the right conditions, meaning a modern object such as a hammer could feasibly find its way into the midst of 400-million-year-old rock replete with fossils of long extinct organisms.

The London Hammer

Although this would be very rare and unusual, it still is seen as more probable than a modern human being losing a hammer hundreds of millions of years ago. In the end we will probably never know, as the so-called London Hammer has not since been studied and the hammer head itself has never been reliably carbon dated for its age, just the rock around it. Making answers all the more elusive is the fact that the mysterious hammer now resides at the Creation Evidence Museum, which is obviously run by creationists who don't seem to want it examined any further, meaning we will likely never know what is going on here or even what truth any of it holds.

15.0 Metal Spheres-2.8 Billion Years Old

Spheres found in the mines of South Africa have piqued the curiosity of researchers for decades.
According to Michael Cremo and other researchers of prehistoric culture, these spheres add to a body of evidence suggesting intelligent life existed on Earth long before a conventional view of history places it here.

Cremo has traveled the world gathering information on out-of-place artefacts (ooparts); he compiled his findings in the popular book, “Forbidden Archaeology: The Hidden History of the Human Race.”

In 1984, while investigating the spheres, he contacted Roelf Marx, curator of the museum of Klerksdorp, South Africa, where some of the spheres are kept. Marx described the spheres as being about 2.8 billion years old, with a very hard surface and a fibrous structure inside. He found them quite strange and puzzling.

Marx wrote, according to Cremo: "'There is nothing scientific published about the globes, but the facts are: They are found in pyrophyllite, which is mined near the little town of Ottosdal in the Western Transvaal. This pyrophyllite … is a quite soft secondary mineral with a count of only 3 on the Mohs scale [a scale of 1 to 10 to rank the hardness of minerals] and was formed by sedimentation about 2.8 billion years ago.

"On the other hand, the globes, which have a fibrous structure on the inside with a shell around it, are very hard and cannot be scratched, even by steel. The Mohs scale of hardness is named after Friedrich Mohs, who chose ten minerals as references points for comparative hardness, with talc the softest and diamond the hardest."

Steel ranks about a 6.5 to 7.5 on the Mohs scale, so the spheres would be harder than that, according to Marx.

Were They Naturally Formed?

Some say the spheres were formed by a natural process of concretion. Concretions are masses of hardened mineral matter.

Some of the so-called Klerksdorp spheres are elliptical in shape with rough ridges around the center. But some are so balanced in shape and proportion, and the grooves around them look so straight and hand-carved, it seems unlikely they were naturally formed, say proponents of the theory that these spheres were made by intelligent beings.

In 2002, the Klerksdorp Museum posted a letter from John Hund of Pietersburg, South Africa, on its website.

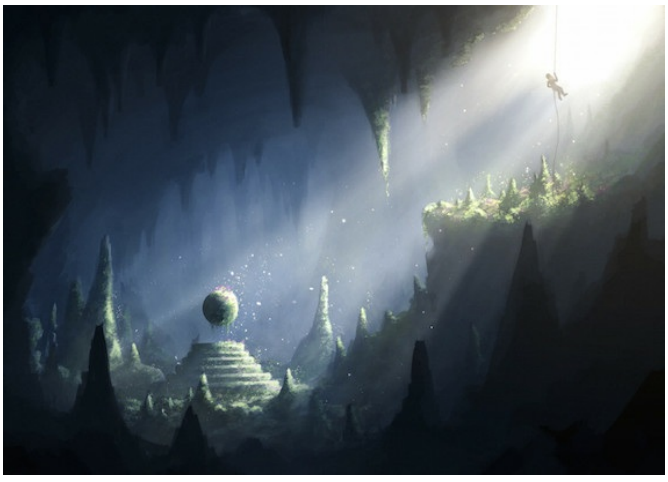
The claims made in this letter were not verified, according to geologist Paul V. Heinrich, and the letter was later removed. Hund stated that one of the spheres was tested at the California Space Institute, and scientists concluded that its balance “is so fine, it exceeded the limit of their measuring technology.” It was “within one-hundred thousandths of an inch from absolute perfection.”

16.0 Objects of Undetermined Ages

16.1The Dropa Stones

Equally as perplexing and controversial is a discovery allegedly made in 1938 in the Baian-Kara-ula mountains on the border of China and Tibet, by Chinese archeologist and professor Chi Pu Tei. His expedition purportedly came across an underground network of tunnels, caves, and caverns that seemed to have been artificially excavated, leaving smooth glazed walls suggesting some immense heat had been used.

Tei claimed that within this strange subterranean world they had found pictograms carved into the walls, which depicted star systems, the sun, and the moon, and even more bizarrely graves that supposedly held the remains of tiny humanoids measuring about 4 feet tall and with outsized heads. Perhaps even stranger were the objects they found half buried in the earth all around them.



The objects in question were a series of over 700 perfectly circular discs measuring up to a foot across, and which were said to have two grooves that emanated out from a perfectly round, 3/4″ hole in the center to form a double spiral. Within the spirals were claimed to be minuscule hieroglyphics of an unknown type, so small that they were barely visible to the naked eye, and which required a magnifying glass to make out in any significant detail. Although this would have been seen as a monumental discovery, the discs allegedly found themselves locked away in storage at Beijing University for decades until 1962, when Chinese archeologist Tsum Um Nui supposedly took a look at them and the story would get even more bizarre still.

After careful analysis of the discs, this Tsum Um Nui claimed that he had actually managed to decipher them, and that they told an epic tale and often tragic tale of visitors from the stars. According to Nui, the discs spoke of a spaceship that had crashed into the mountains carrying a contingent of alien beings called the Dropa. The crash smashed the ship beyond their ability to repair, and so these mysterious beings had been forced to find refuge in the mountains and adapt to life on Earth, creating the tunnels and caverns in the process. The discs even supposedly give the harrowing account of some of these Dropa being mercilessly slaughtered by the Han Chinese.

It sounds completely absurd, and the general scientific community agreed, refusing to publish Nui’s paper on the matter and generally looking upon his claims with raised eyebrows and outright disdain.

According to some accounts, the archeologist was even forbidden from even talking about the discs anymore after that, but the whole weird tale caught the attention of Russian scientist W. Saitsew, who apparently acquired some of the discs and studied them himself in 1968. Saitsew allegedly found the composition of the discs to be quite odd, comprised of a strange mix of cobalt and other metals that made the surface nearly impenetrably hard and deepening the mystery of the hieroglyphs etched upon them. He also claimed to have discovered that when placed on a specialized turntable the discs hummed and oscillated as if they had once held an electrical charge or served as conductors of some type.

It is unclear what happened to what have come to be known as the Dropa Discs after this, and Tsum Um Nui himself allegedly fled China to Japan, where he vanished into obscurity. We are left with very little to go on, and indeed there is much to cast doubt on whether the Dropa Discs ever even existed at all. For one there are no discs now to examine, with the estimated 712 discs all allegedly disappearing over the years. There is also rather suspiciously a lack of any photographic documentation of them at all. The only supposed photographs of the Dropa Discs were purportedly taken by the Austrian engineer Ernst Wegerer, who apparently located two of the discs during a visit to the Banpo Museum in Xi’an, Shaanxi Province in 1974. However, the photographs are fairly controversial and the discs themselves are obscured by camera flash.

Alleged photo of the Dropa Discs

Other damning evidence against the existence of the Dropa Discs is that there are no real official scientific papers written on them, with only the writings of Tsum Um Nui, the Russian scientists, and some second or third hand accounts to go on, and these are of questionable veracity at best. In fact, Tsum Um Nui appears to have no mention in any university or academic institution as an archeologist, and indeed it has been pointed out that Tsum Um Nui isn't even a real Chinese name at all.

There are likewise no official museum records to show that such discs were ever within their collections, nor is there any official documentation of the Chi Pu Tei expedition that supposedly found them in the first place, and indeed there is no way to know if it ever happened at all. Considering such a lack of any concrete evidence, if the Dropa Discs ever did exist then the Chinese have gone through great efforts to cover it all up. Perhaps more likely is that this is an intriguing archeological urban legend that has sort of taken up a life of

its own. Regardless, these mysterious discs crafted by unknown hands have continued to be discussed and debated to this day.

With such mind-bogglingly strange artifacts of course there have been numerous theories proposed over the years. One is that, in cases like that of the Antikythera Mechanism our understanding human technological development may be incorrect or skewed. Perhaps these ancient peoples were more advanced than previously thought, but we are still left with the conundrum that such discoveries are isolated and unique. If these civilizations had access to the ability to create such marvels, then where is the documentation of them and their schematics and plans? Indeed, if this technology was available shouldn't there be more of these artifacts to be found rather than just single anomalies? Or was this perhaps just an expensive and exclusive technology and there are perhaps more examples out there that simply haven't been found? There is no way to know.

Other ideas branch further out into the fringe. Besides the obvious creationist theories, there are the ideas that this is evidence of ancient aliens meddling with human affairs, that these are evidence of time travel, or even that it is all indicative of some sort of inter-dimensional phenomena. Perhaps it is even something beyond our ability to understand, some new phenomenon that we have no inkling of. Whatever the case may be, there sure have been some strange things dug up from the earth and from below the sea, and these ancient mysteries will likely go on to puzzle and baffle for some time to come.

16.2 Metallic Vase from Dorchester Mass.

In the spring of 1852, a metallic vessel was found during rock blasting at Meeting House Hill in Dorchester (Massachusetts, USA), a short distance south of a meetinghouse established by the reverend Nathaniel Hall (1805-1875). The rock was said to be a puddingstone type, known as Roxbury conglomerate and of Precambrian date, found at a depth of around 4.6 m (15 feet).

According to an account published in Scientific American **7** (5 June 1852) page 298 as A Relic of a By-gone Age, the blast scattered a mass of rock, some of the pieces weighing several tons, in all directions. On sorting through the rubble,

a metallic vessel was found in two parts, thought to have been broken by the explosion.

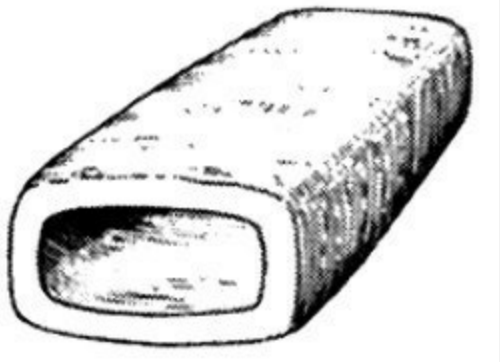
Reconstructing the vessel, it was found to have been bell-shaped, 114 mm (4½ inches) high, 165 mm (6½ inches) in diameter at the base and 63.5 mm (2½ inches) in diameter at the mouth. The metal was about 3 mm (⅛ inch) thick. The metal was described as resembling zinc or a silver alloy. The decoration included six inlaid silver flowers and an inlaid silver vine around the base. It has been compared by Biagio Catalano with an Indian pipe-holder (illustrated in Iyer 1964, fig. 81 and in Wikipedia) stored at the Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj Vastu Sangrahalaya (ex Prince of Wales Museum) in Mumbai.

An Indian pipeholder: almost identical to the Dorchester vessel!

It is difficult to understand why anyone might take this report seriously. Firstly, it was found among rubble, with no proof that it was ever inside the rock. So why was that assumption

made? Secondly, it is clearly an object of obviously Victorian style. Why would anyone in 1852 believe that it was more than a few years old? These are questions that cannot now be answered, but they clearly demonstrate the credulity of those who discovered and reported it.

16.3 Metallic Tubes



Metallic tube from St-Jean de Livet (Calvados, France)

In 1968, the speleologists Y Druet and H Salfati claimed to have discovered a number of semi-ovoid metallic tubes they believed to be artificial in Cretaceous (Aptian) chalk at a quarry in St-Jean de Livet (Calvados, France), which they announced in a letter to the editors of Planète, a French magazine devoted to unsolved mysteries.

The tubes were shaped identically, but their sizes varied between 30 and 90 mm in length, and 10 and 40 mm in width (Druet & Salfati 1969, 22). According to the authors of the letter (dated 30 September 1968), the objects were currently being studied by the Geomorphology Laboratory of the Université de Caen, but nothing further seems to be known about them. Several requests by the author for further

information from the Department have failed to produce a response.
Cremo and Thompson, in Forbidden Archeology state that they have had a similar lack of answers.

Perhaps the Department has no records; perhaps staff are fed up with requests for information on something they either never dealt with or dealt with so long ago that none of the present staff has any knowledge about.

16.4 Gold Chain

On 9 June 1891, Nina Maxon Culp from Morrisonville (Illinois, USA) (usually referred to as Mrs Silas W Culp as this is how she was named in The Morrisonville Times report of 11 June that forms the basis of every published account) found a small gold chain apparently embedded in a lump of coal she had just broken apart. It was said to be about ten inches (254 mm) long and weighed 8 pwt (12.4 g), while the quality of the gold was assessed as eight carats. The chain occupied a circular hollow in the coal and both ends, which were placed close together, were contained inside the lump. It was believed that the source of the coal was the Taylorville or Pana mines, also in Illinois.

It may be mere coincidence that Mrs Culp's husband, Silas, was proprietor of The Morrisonville Times from 1887 and also the town's jeweller from 1889. On the other hand, local newspapers in the late nineteenth-century USA were not well known for the quality of their journalism and are known to have perpetrated hoaxes (such as the hoaxed 'mystery airship' crash of 19 April 1897 at Aurora (Texas, USA), reported in local newspapers). Like the Aurora 'mystery airship' crash, there is now no physical evidence to examine, just the newspaper report.

Another Account of finding the Gold Chain:

A curious find was brought to light by Mrs. S.W. Culp last Tuesday morning. As she was breaking a lump of coal preparatory to putting it in the scuttle, she discovered, as the lump fell apart, embedded in a circular shape a small gold chain about ten inches in length of antique and quaint workmanship.'

According to the report, Mrs. Culp initially suspected that the chain must have accidentally been dropped into the coal container, but as she went to pick up the chain she saw that it was actually still attached to the coal itself.

The news article read:

> 'the idea of its having been recently dropped was at once made fallacious, for as the lump of coal broke, it separated almost in the middle, and the circular position of the chain placed the two ends near to each other; and as the lump separated, the middle of the chain became loosened while each end remained fastened to the coal.'
>
> Finding a human artifact such as this with the possibility of being crafted hundreds of millions of years ago raises the most unlikely of questions, should we choose to accept that a) the object was actually located inside the coal as reported and not simply discovered alongside it and b) the geological age of coal itself has been accurately dated. Should these two factors prove to be

correct as they initially appear, one must then question civilized man’s place in history.

16.5 Drill found in Coal

According to the conventional view of history, humans have only walked the Earth in our present form for some 200,000 years, with our ancestors' history extending back perhaps 6 million years. The Earth's coal is said to have formed hundreds of millions of years ago. That's why the appearance of a man-made iron instrument resembling a drill bit in the heart of a large chunk of coal puzzled the historians who found it in the 19th century.

It appeared that a man-made tool as advanced as the tools used in the 19th century was deposited in the organic matter that formed the coal before it became coal. Was a civilization advanced enough to use drill bits present hundreds of millions of years ago as this coal was forming?

John Buchanan, Esq., presented the mysterious object to a meeting of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland on Dec. 13, 1852. His accompanying statements are recorded in the Society's proceedings, which are quoted in full at the end of this article.

17.0 Human & Dino Footprints-100 Million Years Old

Over the years a large number of fossilized human tracks have been reported at various locations around the world. Some of these shed light on the coexistence of men and dinosaurs.

The Paluxy River basin in Glen Rose Texas is the location of Dinosaur Valley State Park. Many dinosaur tracks have been found along the river and a large number have been excavated to preserve them from erosion. But there have also been human tracks found in this same rock layer. To the right is the Willet print, which was excavated from a limestone ledge near Dinosaur Valley State Park. Below to the left is the Feminine Print, a “human track inside a dinosaur track,” that was found in the Paluxy River area of Glen Rose, Texas. In the center is the Delk Print, which shows a human footprint intruded by a tridactyl dinosaur print. The Delk Track has been authenticated by spiral CT scan, which can verify that there is greater compression density below the tracks then elsewhere in the rock. The right picture shows what are called “following contours” revealed by the CT scan. These would

not be there if the track was carved. These Paluxy “man-tracks alongside dinosaur-tracks” have been the source of considerable controversy over the years.

Originally the Paluxy ichnofossils (or trace fossils) were considered by creationists to be powerful evidence that men and dinosaurs coexisted. In the 1980s John Morris wrote the popular book Tracking Those Incredible Dinosaurs (and the People Who Knew Them) and the film “Footprints in Stone” was produced by Stan Taylor. Over time, the exposed prints became quite eroded and evolutionists argued that they were merely elongated dinosaur footprints that had experienced

infilling. Some creationists are now inclined to agree that the famous Taylor Trail was made by a dinosaur, though some point to the mixture of human and dinosaur characteristics as evidence that the tracks are a composite, the human track superimposed upon the existing dinosaur footprints. (See Robert Helfinstine and Jerry Roth's 1994 book Texas Tracks and Artifacts.)

The lack of clarity regarding these original Paluxy "man-tracks" finds prompted leading creationists to cease using the Paluxy footprints as evidence for men living with dinosaurs. But then additional tracks, like the Feminine Print and the Delk Track, came to light, providing much clearer evidence. It is instructive to consider that these Paluxy human footprints are much more distinct than Mary Leakey's famous Laetoli Track in Tanzania (left), which is universally accepted as hominid. The limestone beds of the Paluxy River containing the supposed human and dinosaur footprints are thought by evolutionists to be 120 million years old. Milne and Schafersman admit, "Such an occurrence,

if verified, would seriously disrupt conventional interpretations of biological and geological history and would support the doctrines of creationism and catastrophism." (Milne, and Schafersman, "Dinosaur Tracks, Erosion Marks and Midnight Chisel Work (But No Human Footprints) in the Cretaceous Limestone of the Paluxy River Bed, Texas," Journal of Geological Education, Vol. 31, 1983, pp. 111-123.)

Incidentally, the Laetoli prints are also problematic for evolutionists because they appear fully modern and yet the rock layer is dated to 3.5-3.7 million years ago, too old for modern Homo sapiens in the current paradigm of human evolution.

To the right is pictured the Zapata track, found in Permian limestone in New Mexico. The Permian is thought by evolutionary geologists to be over 250 million years old. Yet there is a clear fossil human footprint. It is a very shallow track, almost invisible unless wet with strong side lighting. This accounts for the dramatic hour glass shape with dots in

front, similar to what you see when you walk with a wet foot on a tile floor.

Geologist Don Patton attempted to cut this print out of the rock, but wore out four carborundum blades trying to make one cut! Patton reports to have personally seen a photograph of four, virtually identical tracks in an obvious right left pattern taken about one quarter mile from the Zapata track. The rock and the tracks look virtually identical. Some critics claim the Zapata print is “too perfect.” But the mud push-up on the sides and the fact that the matrix proved extremely hard to cut out (lab tests indicated it was limestone with 30% silica) would make a carving quite unlikely.

In 1987, not far from the Zapata track site, paleontologist Jerry MacDonald discovered a variety of beautifully preserved fossil footprints in Permian strata. The Robledo Mountain site contains thousands of footprints and invertebrate trails that represent dozens of different kinds of animals. Because of the quality of preservation and sheer multitude of different kinds of footprints, this tracksite has been called one of the most important Early Permian sites ever discovered. Some that have visited the site remark that it contains what appears to be a barefoot human print. “The fossil tracks that MacDonald has collected include a number of what paleontologists like to call ‘problematica.’ On one trackway, for example, a three-toed creature apparently took a few steps, then disappeared–as though it took off and flew. ‘We don’t know of any three-toed animals in the Permian,’ MacDonald pointed out. ‘And there aren’t supposed to be any birds.’ He’s got several tracks where creatures appear to be walking on their

hind legs, others that look almost simian. On one pair of siltstone tablets, I notice some unusually large, deep and scary-looking footprints, each with five arched toe marks, like nails. I comment that they look just like bear tracks. ‘Yeah,’ MacDonald says reluctantly, ‘they sure do.’ Mammals evolved long after the Permian period, scientists agree, yet these tracks are clearly Permian.” (“Petrified Footprints: A Puzzling Parade of Permian Beasts,” The Smithsonian, Vol. 23, July 1992, p.70.)

To the left is the “Meister Print,” found in Utah within a block of shale. It was first publicized in the CRS Quarterly as the footprint containing a trilobite fossil. Bottom left is a fossilized shoe sole found petrified in Triassic rock. This print specimen is so clear that the threads are visible to the naked eye! Also published in this journal is the 1995 study of quasihuman ichnofossils (supposed human tracks) found with tracks of dinosaurs in strata near Tuba City, Arizona. Photomicrographic analysis indicates that the human-like impressions were created by pressure which created relatively smooth surfaces, unlike the rougher surfaces of impressions formed inside concretions and unlike surrounding surfaces. Comparison of the quasihuman

ichnofossils with modern tracks in wet mud shows them to be closely comparable, supporting their theory that the fossil imprints were made by human feet. (Auldaney, Rosnau, Back, and Davis, CRS Quarterly, vol. 34, pp. 133-146.)

In 1983 Professor Amanniyazov, Director of Turkmenia's Institute of Geology, reported what appeared to be human footprints in Mesozoic strata. "This spring, an expedition from the Institute of Geology of the Turkmen SSR Academy of Sciences led by found over 1,500 tracks left by dinosaurs in the mountains in the south-east of the Republic. Impressions resembling in shape a human footprint were discovered next to the tracks of the prehistoric animals." (Rubstsov, "Tracking Dinosaurs," Moscow News, No. 24, p. 10, 1983.)

Dr. Amanniqazov was shocked beyond belief to find a human footprint mingled with dinosaurs. He discusses one of the footprints and says: "if we speak of the human footprint, it was made by a human or a human-like animal. Incredibly, this footprint is on the same plateau where there are dinosaur tracks. We can say the age of this footprint is not 5 or 10, but at least 150 million years old. It is 26cm long, that is Russian size 43 EEE [9.5 American], and we consider that whoever left the footprint was taller than we are…this would create a revolution in the science of man." (Amanniyazov, Kurban, Science in the USSR T 986, "Old Friends Dinosaurs," p. 103-107.) There is also this fascinating quote from the Russian journalist, Alexander Bushev who investigated these trackways: "But the most mysterious fact is that among the footprints of dinosaurs, footprints of bare human feet were found…We know that humans appeared much later than dinosaurs –

that there was an extraterrestrial who walked in his swimming suit along the sea side." (Bushnev, Alexander, Komsomolskya Pravda, January 31, 1995, p. 61ff.)

Perhaps the most intriguing such fossil footprint report was that made by the head of department at Berea college in Kentucky of a human-like track left in sandstone of the Upper Carboniferous Period. Numerous scientists have investigated these tracks and concluded that they are genuine (even going so far as to count the sand grains under magnification to ensure that it was compressed at the bottom rather than carved). In Scientific American, geologist Albert G. Ingalls writes, "If man, or even his ape ancestors, or even that ape ancestor's early mammalian ancestor, existed as far back as the Carboniferous Period in any shape, then the whole science of geology is so completely wrong that all the geologists will resign their jobs and take up truck driving. Hence, for the present at least, science rejects the attractive explanation that man made these mysterious prints in the mud of the Carboniferous with his feet." Ingalls suggested that they were made by some unidentified amphibian. But a human-sized

Carboniferous amphibian is just about as problematic for evolutionary timetables as humans in that era!

However, in an attempt to dismiss these tracks, the Scientific American article did not include the real photos in their article, instead showing some pretty obvious fakes (probably Indian carvings) and not the actual prints, which they had access to. Why would they not show the real tracks? Because this evidence is highly problematic to their worldview, the theory of evolution. As evolutionary atheist Richard Dawkins observed, authenticated evidence of humans in the Carboniferous would “blow the theory of evolution out of the water.” (Dawkins, Free Inquiry, vol. 21, no. 4, 2001.)

18.0 Ancient Giant Footprints-200 Million Years Old

Another series of anomalies are ancient human footprints which have been found which are 200 million years old. Even more bizarre is that these are the footprints of giants.
This is obviously impossible. Isn't it?

Stories and tales about gigantic beings inhabiting the Earth occur in almost all ancient cultures and civilizations. From the Indo-Europeans, to the Greeks, to the Christian Bible, tales of giants have been passed down from generation to generation and these stories still exist in modern day. There has never been any concrete evidence to prove the existence of giants, that is unless you believe the giant footprints that have been found across the globe.

Multiple giant footprints have been discovered and are thought to be millions if not billions of years old. To the locals where these footprints can be found they are known as "the

footprints of god.” Could the history books and what we know of evolution be wrong?

The Pingyan Giant Footprint

In August 2016, a giant human-shaped footprint was discovered by a group of photographers in Pingyan village in Guizhou, the southwestern province of China. By the following month numerous websites has published similar stories that contributed to the believability of the account of the giant footprint. The footprint was said to be 57 cm long, 20 cm wide, and 3 cm deep. Found fossilized in rock, the footprint was dated back to the prehistoric era. Considering that the average foot size of a man is 18 cm, and the average for a woman is 16.5 cm, this discovery would be monumental and leave historians and scientists alike questioning what we know of human history and evolution.

Close up of the alleged giant’s footprint.

(Sina News Agency)

The original article regarding the footprint gives a barebones description of the discovery and lists its sources merely as “agencies.” However, according to Snopes.com a search was done of the local newspapers near Guizhou and no article was written about the giant footprint in August 2016. Therefore, no reputable source has published any work on the topic, neither in the media or the scientific community. However, many conspiracy websites have gotten hold of the original article and link it to other alleged giant footprints.

The footprints are reportedly 57cm (22.5inches) long and 20cm (8 inches wide) Next to the full print is what looks like a partial print (Sina news agency).

Leaving Giant Footprints

These websites claim that an archaeologist named Michael Tellinger dated one of these giant footprints to be around 200 million years old. Tellinger supposedly found another giant footprint in Africa in 2012 and he was convinced that it was one of the best pieces of evidence proving that giants once roamed the earth. While Tellinger claims to be an archaeologist, many have denounced him as a conspiracy theorist.

Michael Tellinger with the massive footprint in the rock in Africa (Youtube screenshot)

A third footprint was discovered in Bolivia but CNN reported that the print was from a large carnivorous dinosaur rather than an ancient giant. Prior to that, another massive footprint was found in New Mexico by Jerry MacDonald in 1987 which

measuring 100 cm in length and was said to be 290 million years old. This print was recorded as the largest footprint made by a meat-eating dinosaur. However, this print has been problematic for paleontologists since there is no explanation as to how it got there or what left it. This again left room for the conspiracy websites to theorize, and took this information to further prove the existence of ancient giants.

Not Rock-Solid Proof

The claims made by these conspiracy theorists hold no weight when it comes to any sort of academic research. The giant footprint of Pingyan is said to have been fossilized in solid granite, a material that does not lend itself to capturing any type of print. Also, the rock is most likely closer to 3.1 billion years old, as opposed to 200 million. While the discovery of these other footprints has led to more and more questions, more research is being done on the topic.

Could these footprints have come from ancient giant humans, possibly even our ancestors? There is no certainty yet. However, the research that has already been done points to that answer being unlikely.

19.0 The Carboniferous Era

Many of the out of place objects shown in this book are dated to the Carboniferous Era on Earth. This Era is described below:

> The Carboniferous is a **geologic period and system that spans 60 million years from the end of the Devonian Period 358.9 million years ago (Mya), to the beginning of the Permian Period, 298.9 Mya**. The name Carboniferous means "coal-bearing" and derives from the Latin words carbō ("coal") and ferō ("I bear, I carry"), and was coined by geologists William Conybeare and William Phillips in 1822.
>
> Based on a study of the British rock succession, it was the first of the modern 'system' names to be employed, and reflects the fact that many coal beds were formed globally during that time. The Carboniferous is often treated in North America as two geological periods, the earlier Mississippian and the later Pennsylvanian. Terrestrial animal life was well established by the Carboniferous period. Amphibians were the dominant land vertebrates, of which one branch would eventually evolve into amniotes, the first solely terrestrial vertebrates.
>
> Arthropods were also very common, and many (such as Meganeura) were much larger than those of today. Vast swaths of forest covered the land, which would eventually be laid down and become the coal beds characteristic of the Carboniferous

stratigraphy evident today. The atmospheric content of oxygen also reached its highest levels in geological history during the period, 35% compared with 21% today, allowing terrestrial invertebrates to evolve to great size.

The later half of the period experienced glaciations, low sea level, and mountain building as the continents collided to form Pangaea. A minor marine and terrestrial extinction event, the Carboniferous rainforest collapse, occurred at the end of the period, caused by climate change.

It is important to understand this Era so you see how humans could not have evolved on Earth at this time.

20.0 Theories About Anomalous Objects

The objects depicted in this book are of incredible ages. According to our traditional understandings of history they are impossible.

But if we just go by the evidence on how they were found we need to accept that they are real but anomalous mysteries. How do we explain these things?

There are two groups of objects. Objects of great ages which were mostly found in rocks or coal, and giant human footprints found in ancient rocks.

We should also take into account that any civilizations which existed more than one million years ago have been totally destroyed by the effects of nature. In fact in just a few hundred thousand years our civilization would be totally destroyed and any remaining artifacts covered up in the ground. Any remaining relics from those times would have to be solid metal or some other substances like wood which have been protected throughout the ages encased in rock.

My theory on how these objects and footprints can exist:

A Race of Giants

The first thing we need to consider is that several hundred million years ago during the Carboniferous Era there were no land animals existing on the Earth from evolutionary processes. But there are giant

footprints from then which indicates a race of humanoid giants did exist. And some civilization and race must have existed to construct the bells and other objects we know to exist from that time period.

This leads me to conclude that a race of giants did exist which did not originate on this Earth. This is the only explanation which fits the facts.

Were these beings the Annunaki or ancient Titans of legend? We don't have any more information on who they could have been.
Some people think that maybe the dinosaurs evolved into a race of thinking beings that had their own civilization. I don't see this alternative working either because even the dinosaurs didn't yet exist during this ancient era.

Time Travelers?

So could time travelers have left these traces of civilization? In spite of all of the Science Fiction books on time travel—and I've read most of them-It doesn't fit. We don't even know if time travel is possible and most scientists think it is not possible.

Even if there was time travel the things found around the world are more consistent with some early civilizations. Not just visitors from the future. And leaving of giant footprints? Would giants come from the future? I don't think so. There is too much evidence that giants existed in our past.

21.0 Summary

The things described in this book are amazing and beyond belief. But we have to follow logic to understand that even if some objects were faked, the majority are real and exist even if we don't like the facts.

I also included a lot of the skeptical analysis from the stories I uncovered. And this has to be expected since the objects found just don't make any sense to our accepted understandings of history.

As stated in the previous chapter the most likely explanation is that a race of extraterrestrial originated Giants existed. Not only did they exist but they had an entire civilization which existed so far back in time that all traces of it have disappeared.

This ties in with some thoughts of mine in my previous two books on Ancient and Prehistoric Civilizations. The ideas being that a race of giants existed in pre-history who were responsible for many of the very early megalithic structures.

Now we can tie together the information from all of these sources from the early times when humanity existed and the times hundreds of millions of years ago when no land animals existed but an early race of giants did exist.

The conclusion is far reaching that a race of giants with extraterrestrial origins existed and had a mighty civilization which has been swept away in the sands of time. That these beings evolved into the giants

which existed in the early human era and were probably responsible for the construction of megalithic structures throughout the world.

We probably also descended from these beings too. Civilization was started by these proto humans or giants several hundred million years ago. These ancient civilizations are now totally destroyed and all that remains are some of the ancient megalithic ruins which still exist today.

It is fun speculating about these matters and it just shows how mysterious the past is and how much we still don’t know about it.

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